





## The Daily Gazette

LISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
MOLT, BOWER & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CHARLES BOLT. SHAM DOWNS. DANIEL WILCOX.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

First square one month, 100	100
do do do 2 months, 180	180
do do do 3 months, 250	250
do do do 4 months, 300	300
do do do 5 months, 350	350
do do do 6 months, 400	400
do do do 7 months, 450	450
do do do 8 months, 500	500
do do do 9 months, 550	550
do do do 10 months, 600	600
do do do 11 months, 650	650
do do do 12 months, 700	700

Each line in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each  
and 25 cents for each additional line.

Special Notices, (classified) and kept in hand, having  
precedence of ordinary advertisements, 50 per cent advance  
on ordinary rates.

### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ROACH NEWELL.

Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Lap-  
pin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.

Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office at Dr. H. H. Store,  
Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

M. B. JOHNSON.

Dentist, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the  
Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. ap24dawit

KNOWLTON & JACKSON.

Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.  
J. A. KNOWLTON, J. A. JACKSON.

JOHN WILSON.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central  
Bank, Janesville, Wis. a30dawit

WILLARD MERRILL.

Attorney at Law and United States Court Commis-  
sioner, Office Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wiscon-  
sin. ap24dawit

ELDRIDGE & PEARSE.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers  
block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. a30dawit

T. M. ATERHORN.

Counselor and Attorney at Law, Collecting Agent, Ac.  
Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Ameri-  
can Express Office. J. A. ATERHORN.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.

Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office and residence,  
Academy st., a few rods northwest of Milwaukee depot.  
J. A. CHITTENDEN.

SANFORD A. HUDSON.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire  
Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. a24dawit

H. A. PATTERSON.

Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,  
Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Ameri-  
can Express Office. a30dawit

J. M. MAY.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's  
Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mil-  
waukee streets. a24dawit

J. D. O'F.

Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's block, on  
Wednesday evening of each week.  
J. A. O'FARRELL, N. O.

BENNETT, CANNADAY & GIBBS.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappin's  
block, Janesville, Wis. will furnish Abstracts, Real Estate  
and Loan Money. a30dawit

W. ROBINSON.

Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private  
buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications,  
builders' contracts, estimates, etc., furnished at short  
notice. Office in Lappin's block. a30dawit

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Smith & Bennett, Wholesale and Retail dealers in  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Sundry Goods, Boots and Shoes,  
Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and  
every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest prices.  
a30dawit

## BOOTS & SHOES.

A LARGE INVOICE OF

## FRESH GOODS

Just Received.

I beg to inform my numerous patrons and the public  
generally that I have just returned from the east  
with a large and well selected stock of

## BOOTS & SHOES,

which for variety of styles and excellence of workman-  
ship

CANNOT BE BEAT.

Look at the list of a few articles named below:

Men's Split, Buff, O. K. Rubber, Patent, Slingback and  
French Grip.

at prices ranging from 90 cents to \$2.00.

Men's Pat. Buff, Lasting, Glove, Grand Gait

from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Men's Pat. Buff, Glove, O. K. and Grand

Sewed and Pegged Congress.

from \$1.25 to \$3.00.

Ladies' English Lasting, O.K. Silk Gore Heel, 90c

to \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50.

SIDE LAKE HEEL.

only 60c.

LADIES' KID (ONG HELL.

from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

Gt. Kid, Glove, O. K. Buff and Cloth

BOOTES.

from 75c to \$1.75.

Ladies' Kid, Lasting, Carpet and Toilet

SLIPPERS.

at prices ranging from 40 cents to \$1.50.

Boys' Misses' and Childrens' Wear,

a great variety, and at correspondingly low rates.

I am enabled, by buying strictly for cash and of  
heavy manufacturers, to give the better article for

less money

than any other concerns dare do. I am not passing  
off a cheap article, but a plain simple truth. I have now in stock  
a good stock of

Custom Made Work,

and am prepared, as usual, to

MANUFACTURE TO ORDER

with dispatch and reasonable rates.

For the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I  
am sincerely grateful and hope for a continuance of the  
same. I would be glad to call on all about purchasing,  
feeling well assured that I can save them a Milwaukee,  
Chicago or Rochester profit.

Sign of the Boot, opposite McKee & Bro's, Main  
street, Janesville.

## THE OLD SHOP

UNDER

## A New Administration.

THE firm of Manning & Thomas having been dis-  
solved, the subscriber will continue the business at  
the stand of the old firm, and will endeavor to

## KEEP UP

the reputation of the Old Shop as the

## Best Boot and Shoe Establishment

in Janesville. He is now receiving a very large and  
superior

## STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

embracing every variety and style of work, from the  
finest quality of

## Childrens' and Ladies' Shoes

to the heaviest article of

## Men's Boots,

which will be sold at the

## LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

and which cannot be excelled by any dealer in the state.

The Manufacturing Department

will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present  
proprietor appeals with the utmost confidence to the re-  
putation established by the late firm for the

## Superior Character

of the work turned out. This reputation he means to

## Fully Maintain,

and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all  
times an article that for durability of wear, quality of  
stock and neatness of fit will give

## UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

Tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage hereto-  
fore given the shop, the proprietor asks old friends and  
the public generally to give him a call.

J. THOMAS. ap24dawit

## Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

If you want a remedy  
for your cough or cold, go to  
TALLMAN & COLLINS.

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## DRY GOODS.

Carpets, Oil Cloths

## CROCKERY

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

A LARGE STOCK OF

## Black Silks,

Plain and figured. Beautiful double faced

## Figured Silks,

all colors and qualities.

## POUR SOIE.

all colors.

## BROCADE MOZAMBIQUES,

Check Mohairs, Challies, Lawns,

and everything else in the

## DRESS GOODS LINE

to please the most fastidious, and at prices that

## DEFY COMPETITION.

## LADIES CLOTHS,

all colors, qualities and prices.

## CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, CLOTHLIDIES,

## LACE POINTS,

## Shawls, &c., &c., &c.

## EMBROIDERIES,

at astonishing low prices.

Jockies, Shakers, Ribbons, Parasols, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.

Brundeloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets.

just received.

## TOIL CLOTHS,

all widths.

## CROCKERY,

by the piece, set or package, all of which will be sold

at the

## Lowest Possible Prices

for cash. Thankful for past patronage, all are invited to call.

ap24dawit

## NEW GOODS!

—

## WHEELLOCK'S

JUST RECEIVED a Splendid Assortment of

## CROCKERY.

consisting of several patterns of

## White Iron Stone China,

the best in the New York market, and latest styles

PAINTED WARE, YELLOW and BROWNISH WARE, AC.

Also, a fine assortment of

## FRENCH CHINA WARE,

Fancy and Plain, in sets and to match from. A large

## GLASSWARE,

Preserved and Ont, Plain and Fancy. Splendid lot of

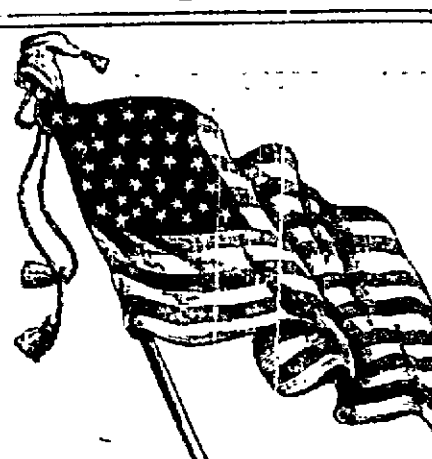
## Kerosene Lamps

will be sold very low.

## HANG LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, &c., &c.

something new. Also,





Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where'er breathes the free air, fill before us  
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention will be held in the city of Watertown, on Wednesday, September 25th, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to Congress from the Second Congressional District. All loyal citizens of the district, without regard to past political differences, who, in this hour of national trial and peril, wish to sustain the federal government in its glorious struggle with rebellion, are invited to attend. Each Assembly and Senatorial district will be entitled to two delegates in said convention.

D. F. HOPKINS, W. H. GUNSWOLD,  
LUTHER A. COLE, H. H. GILES,  
S. J. TODD, J. M. BURGESS.

Dated August 9, 1862.

Col. Corcoran Released.

The news of the release of the brave Col. Corcoran from imprisonment by the rebels, and his arrival in Washington, will be hailed with pleasure by the whole country.

Now is the Time.

The time for enlistments has been extended to and including next Friday. Let it not be said that Rock county is behind other counties in the state in patriotic efforts. We must not allow a draft in this county. It would be creditable to us, and every nerve should be strained to avoid that. High bounties have been offered in this city and in some of the towns as an inducement. This is well, while all the other influences which can be used should be put in operation.

We would especially caution the public against premature rumors that the county or town quotas are full. Get the men. There is no danger of obtaining too many, while there is danger that we shall not have enough.

Now is the time to enlist, before the bounties are withdrawn. Those who intend to enter the army may wait no longer, if they delay a single hour, and then lose the liberal bounty. The quota may be full at any time, therefore, we repeat now is the time.

From Col. Harrow's Command.

We learn by private letters from Fort Scott that the recent affair, in which Col. Harrow and about one hundred of his men were engaged, in that vicinity, occurred in consequence of a reconnaissance made into the enemy's lines, from Fort Scott. The party was surprised and dispersed after a short contest. The surgeon and five or six privates were taken prisoners, and the baggage of the command captured. The men, except those taken prisoners, have returned to Fort Scott. A revolver was picked up by Frank Barstow (son of the Colonel) on which was engraved the name of Colonel Allen, of the 16th Wisconsin volunteers. It was lost at the battle of Shiloh. It is rather a singular circumstance that it should be recovered in this manner, so far from the field where it was lost.

The health of the troops at Fort Scott is not good. Fevers and soury have appeared to some extent—the latter for the want of vegetable food.

Another Change of Base.

From the correspondence of the New York Times, it appears that Gen. McClellan has been engaged for nearly two weeks in withdrawing his army from Harrison's Landing. The main body moved down by land to Yorktown, while the other portion went on board transports. The destination of this army is supposed to be the Rappahannock river, to co-operate with Pope's army.

This may be regarded as an acknowledgment of the failure of the Peninsular campaign. Who can estimate the loss of life and property occasioned by it? And yet those in civil life who objected to it upon ideas of common sense, were told that they knew nothing about war, and had no right to criticize military movements.

Notwithstanding the stupendous blunder committed by Gen. McClellan, we insist that he has been treated with the utmost fairness and lenity by those who did not believe in his strategy. But just imagine what an uproar there would have been if any republican general had so utterly failed in such an undertaking!

Now that the army is moving to a point where it can be of some use, we hope the errors of the past will teach the commanding general wisdom, and give him new military ideas, which do not depend so much upon a "base," "getting ready," and, above all, we hope he has left his "spades" to fall into the hands of the enemy.

A MISTAKE.—It was rumored through the city, this morning, that Janesville had raised her full quota of volunteers. We are assured that this is incorrect, and that from forty to fifty more men are wanted.

KEEP A LIST.—Keep a list of your friends and let God be first in your list, however long it may be.

Keep a list of the gifts you get; and let Christ, who is the unspokeable gift, be first.

Keep a list of your joys, and let the joy unspokeable and full of glory be first.

A dispatch from Major Pomeroy of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, confirms the sad intelligence of the death of Rev. Geo. W. Dunmore, late chaplain of that regiment. The death of this man deserves more than a passing notice. He was killed in the late battle, fought on the morning of the 3d of August, 1862, between a detachment of Col. Daniels' 1st Wisconsin cavalry and six hundred Texan rebels under one Col. Parsons. It is said by an eye witness of the battle, that Mr. Dunmore "fell heroically fighting"; and by another that "he fell dead where he stood, fighting splendidly."

Rev. Geo. W. Dunmore was born in the month of October, 1821, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. By his own industry and energy he acquired the means with which he educated himself and graduated at the University of New York, and then studied for the ministry and completed his course at the Theological Seminary in Bangor, Maine. In early boyhood he became a devoted christian, and united with the church at Elmira, New York. At almost the beginning of his christian life he conceived an intense desire to educate himself for the ministry, and to become a missionary in the church of Christ. With that view he labored and cultivated those christian virtues which in after life gave him such an influence in the missionary field, and which made him such a shining example in the cause of christianity. Having qualified himself, early in the month of December, 1849, he embarked on the shores of America for his life-long desires, the missionary fields of Turkey in Asia or Asiatic Turkey, where he arrived safely after a pleasant voyage. He at once entered upon the field of his new duties, under the patronage of the A. B. C. F. M., and it was here that he became acquainted with and an intimate friend of the late venerable and patriarchal Dr. Dwight, who was recently killed by a railroad accident near Burlington, Vt. He remained in the discharge of his duties in this field for nearly twelve years, without once leaving his labor, always faithful, always devoted to his grand mission, constantly meeting opposition from the fierce and barbarous tribes that inhabit the wild and mountainous districts of that country, his life frequently threatened and often in jeopardy, yet always accomplishing his holy work by his winning and agreeable personal intercourse, his noble christian character, and by placing his reliance and trust in his divine Master. Mr. Dunmore and Dr. Dwight frequently traveled together in Asiatic Turkey in the fulfillment of their missionary labor, and many were the fair-breathed escapes which they experienced from the wild Kurds of that country. While Mr. Dunmore was in Turkey, he worked with an unceasing energy, the cause of Christ was firmly established and widely extended, the christian field greatly enlarged, hundreds of converts added to the church, and an impulse given to christianity which has left and will leave its enduring monuments for all time. Mr. Dunmore became one of the most successful missionaries, and was highly respected and deeply beloved by all his christian associates.

At length, in November, 1861, an invalid wife, and the troubles of our country, brought him once more, after an absence of nearly twelve years, to the shores of his native land. He spent the greater part of the past winter with his relatives and friends in Janesville, Wisconsin. Believing that slavery was the cause of all our troubles, and deeply sympathizing with our government against the present rebellion, he was anxious to enter the service of our country, and with but a short acquaintance with the officers of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, he, by his pleasing manners and pure christian character, was all but unanimously elected their chaplain, and entered the service in the month of March last, and from the hand of the lamented Gov. Harvey, who proved to him to be a friend, he received his commission in the city of St. Louis. Since that time his history has been a part of that of his regiment, and consequently a part of the history of our country. Reports from that regiment tell us that Mr. Dunmore labored day and night in the energetic and faithful discharge of his duties, so much so, that his health had begun to fail him. The sick found in him a sympathetic and watchful friend, the sinful a spiritual adviser, and the christian a prudent and fraternal companion. We never knew a man who had a more unselfish nature, a more benevolent heart, or who blended in himself so sweetly the beauties of a christian character. He was an accomplished scholar, and a christian gentleman. How innumerable are the ways of Providence that Mr. Dunmore, having endured everything in a foreign land but death, should have been taken so suddenly from a service which gave promise of so glorious a future. We have no doubt, that for many a long month to come, as the brave and gallant men of the First Wisconsin Cavalry think of the disinterested benevolence, the christian heart, the genial disposition and the pleasant smile of their late lamented chaplain, tears will silently trickle down their bronzed cheeks in memory of that noble and gifted man, and we doubt not, that in the hour of battle, when the iron hail came thick and fast, when the shot and shell came screaming and crashing, when the cannon's drizzling smoke shall come blinding with thickness, their arms will be nerved to fiercer and more desperate conflicts, and higher deeds of heroism, as they think of the exalted and sublime christian courage of that man, George W. Dunmore, who retreated not nor yielded to the rebel foe, and who, when the fatal bullet came on that holy Sabbath morning, "fell dead where he stood, heroically fighting." Well may it be said of him—"He has fought a good fight, he has finished his course, he has kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for him a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give him at that day."

It is a rare instance of virtue to despise,

At a war meeting at Quincy, on Friday last, Col. W. H. Richardson is thus reported by the Quincy Whig:

"Col. Richardson followed, and made what was, for him, a decidedly sensible speech. He candidly avowed what will surprise such one-horse rebel prints as the Liberator and Eagle and its stripe, that he was done with all compromises. He had the wishes of many of his hearers, until the last chance for peace through such means was gone. The question must now be settled by war—energetic, terrible, bloody and awful war. There was no compromise at the cannon's thundering mouth and the bayonet's glittering point. He would save the Union at any hazard. He would save it for its glorious memories; but if any listener would not heed him from patriotic motives, he appealed to his pecuniary interests. What would our property be worth with our nation dismembered? The simple loss of the navigation of the Mississippi should alone impel us to war. He dwelt at some length at this point, and very successfully. As to negroes, he thought them not worth much as soldiers—all history showed that disciplined white soldiers could whip negroes, one white to three blacks, any day—but he would employ them for any purpose for which they could be made available, and when the war was over he would look out for themselves, the same as we do our employees."

When the "fanatical abolitionists" can point to such results of their labors in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, they can well afford to leave their cause to the judgment of the country.

Instructions for Enrollment.

The following order has been received by the sheriff of this county: (General Order, No. 13.) HAZARDING'S OFFICE, Madison, Aug. 5, 1862. The Governor having received instructions from the President of the United States, by virtue of an act of congress, to proceed forthwith to obtain a correct enrollment of the persons liable to military duty in the state, the following order is hereby made public, to that end:

I. It is made the duty of the sheriffs in the several counties in the state to secure such enrollment. They will be authorized to appoint deputies in each town or ward to assist, and may, in their discretion, appoint the assessors in each town or ward as such deputies. They will proceed immediately to prepare lists of all able-bodied men, residents of the county, between eighteen and forty-five years of age. Blacks and specific instructions will be immediately forwarded to the sheriff of each county for such purpose.

II. When completed, the sheriffs shall cause the enrolled list to be kept for examination for three days at some public place in each town or ward. The Governor directs the attention of all loyal citizens to the necessity of having this roll correct and impartial, and instructs them to examine the rolls in the several towns, in order that persons who may have avoided enrollment, or been overlooked, may be added to the roll, the names of whom shall be added by the sheriff.

III. The several sheriffs are directed to proceed as rapidly as possible in the discharge of the duties required, and will, on the completion of the roll in any town or ward, cause a copy to be made to be retained by them, and the original to be forwarded by mail to the Adjutant General's office. The rolls for the whole state must be filed in that office by the first of September at farthest, and to this end all diligence is charged upon the several officers.

IV. Resident sheriffs will perform the duties in all counties attached to their own for judicial purposes.

V. The persons charged with the execution of the duties under this order will receive reasonable compensation from the United States.

By order of the Governor and commander-in-chief, AUG. GAYLORD, Adjutant Gen'l Wisconsin.

N. B.—The roll for each town and ward in this county must be returned to me as soon as the 26th instant.

S. J. M. PUTNEY, Sheriff of Rock County.

Dated Aug. 16, 1862.

CHARACTERISTIC.—Under the head of "rebel treachery," the Philadelphia Press correspondent on James river, asserts that the confederate government has determined to retain some of our officers, and this after Gen. Thomas had confidently liberated some of their officers who were prisoners in our hands.

INDIANA.—A dispatch from Indianapolis dated the 13th says: "Reports from the various congressional districts to the Adjutant general, show that there are 24,000 men now recruited and in camp in that state. It will reach 30,000 by Saturday.—There are two full regiments at South Bend, and one company of the third now in camp. The excitement still continues in all parts of the state."

GEN. PRENTISS.—The Richmond Examiner says: "Gen. Prentiss and other yankee officers, who had been in Atlanta for some time, have been sent to Madison, Georgia, for safe keeping."

Three hundred men have volunteered in union regiments in Memphis.

It is said that as far as can be ascertained 200 lives were lost by the burning of the Golden Gate.

Eighty-eight printers have enlisted in Albany, under the new call.

LETTERS OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—Archbishops Hughes and Parcell, Bishops Wood (of Philadelphia) and McCloskey (of Albany), and Rev. Father McNierney, Secretary to Archbishop Hughes, were among the passengers who arrived on Wednesday at New York in the Scotia, from Europe, where they have been, with numerous other bishops, to attend the canonization of the Japanese martyrs at Rome. Six nuns, from a convent in England, also came in charge of Bishop Wood.

In the board of aldermen of New York, on Wednesday, the ordinance appropriating \$1,000,000 for the harbor defenses of that city, was adopted by a vote of 9 to 3. The report of the committee on national affairs, in regard to appropriating \$10,000 to each militia regiment that will organize for the war, was also adopted.

The Chicago Journal says, the total number of recruits in Chicago actually enrolled and sworn into the service under the late call, is 3,700. Of these, probably not more than 2,000 are citizens of Cook county.

To Governor Yates: That after the 15th day of this month, no bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, but only to volunteers for regiments now in the field, and volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing but not full.

Second, Volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing will be received and paid the bounty and advance to the 22d day of this month, and if not completed by that time the incomplete regiments will be consolidated and superfluous officers mustered out.

Third, Volunteers to fill up the old regiments will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the first day of September.

Fourth, The draft for 300,000 militia called for by the President, will be made on Monday, the 4th day of September, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., and continue from day to day between the same hours until completed.

Fifth, If the old regiments should not be filled up by volunteers before the first day of September, a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency.

Sixth, The exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officers now in the field, in the regular or volunteer service, will, under any circumstances, be detailed to accept a new command.

By order of the President, E. M. STANTON, Sec. War.

NEW YORK, August 16.

A special to the New York Evening Post says: General McCall returned from Richmond with different ideas of the war. He says our motto should be "Instant subjugation of the rebels, or their extermination." The General was at the war department today.

CULPEPPER, Va., Aug. 17.

Col. Fifield went yesterday, with a construction train as far as Rapidan Station, but learning that a considerable body of the enemy were within gun shot of the river on the other side, it was thought inexpedient to begin repairs of the bridge until Pope's forces were on the march, should reach the river, to cover the workmen. Col. F. found near the road, a lot of flour stored for confederate use, which he seized.

Contributors from Gordonsville report the continuous arrival of troops from Richmond.

We now occupy the line of the Rapidan, from Raccoonboro on the east of Cove's fording on the left, with pickets and scouting parties beyond these points.

Gen. Banks is fast recovering from his recent injuries.

CULPEPPER, Aug. 16.

Gen. Sigel, who occupies the advance near the Rapidan, reports this morning, that the enemy made a feint or attempt to cross the river, but he did not succeed.

CULPEPPER, Aug. 17.

There was a general advance towards the Rapidan today. If the enemy intend to dispute the possession of Orange, they will endeavor to drive us back—nothing has been heard from us so far.

WASHINGTON, August 17.

The commissioner of internal revenues has prepared a form of book to be kept by distillers and brewers which will be furnished to parties on application.

Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox, Lieut. Col. Bowman, and Major Vails, arrived this morning, accompanied by Adjutant General Thomas.

Col. Corcoran, in response to a call, expressed his ardent wish that this wicked rebellion should be speedily crushed. He was ready to take any position to serve his country. At another time he would take an opportunity to say a few words to his fellow citizens. Hon. Alfred Ely has been selected to make the welcome speech, and the old 69th are ordered to Washington to be present at the reception.

The navy department has received particulars of the capture of the steamer Columbia by the Santiago de Cuba, seventy-five miles from Abaco. She left Nassau the day previous under British colors, but with no register, loaded with munitions of war. She is a new fast iron propeller, probably intended for a confederate gunboat. She had aboard Charleston, Savannah, and Bahama pilots.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15, via CHICAGO, 17th.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—There is nothing new from Helena or below. Transports are plying regularly, showing no interruption of navigation by the rebels. Reports from White river say that Gen. Hovey's division had a fight on White river on Monday last. The federal force consisted of six regiments of infantry, and the rebel force of eight regiments of cavalry, and part of Hindman's brigade, late from Little Rock. The battle raged fiercely for some time with destructive effect on both sides. Gen. Levee Wallace's Zouaves lost seven killed. Many were also killed in other commands. Number not known. The battle resulted in the defeat and rout of Hindman, and the capture of 700 of the enemy. The affair occurred near Clarendon, Arkansas.

Lieut. Reed, of the ram Arkansas, has furnished the Jackson Mississippi the following particulars of the destruction of that craft: "The Arkansas left Vicksburg on Sunday morning last at 2 o'clock for Baton Rouge. When fifteen miles this side of that place, her starboard engine broke down. Repairs were immediately commenced. At 4 o'clock Gen. Breckinridge opened upon the town. The Arkansas steamed five miles below Baton Rouge where she was ordered for action. At this point the starboard engine again gave out and she drifted ashore on the Arkansas side, in sight of Baton Rouge. The crew were engaged all that night in repairing, but on trial the engines gave out entirely. Next morning at 8 o'clock the look-out reported the federal fleet coming up. The Arkansas was moved head down stream, ready for action. At 9 o'clock the gunboat Essex came up and opened fire. The Arkansas' engineer reported the engine ready—steam was put on and she started down the river and went 300 yards in the direction of the Essex, when her larboard engine suddenly stopped. The Essex at that time was pouring a hot fire into her. The Arkansas opened also, but only her stern gun. When the Essex was within 400 yards of the Arkansas, the latter's crew were ordered on shore, the Essex continuing to fire upon the deserted vessel. After deserting her torch was applied, and soon communicated with the magazine, and she exploded. Lieut. Stephens was in command of the ram, and but for the misfortune to her engines, which were built in Memphis, the Yankees would have been driven from New Orleans in a few days."

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

Special to Tribune.—Col. Corcoran says Gen. Prince, taken prisoner in the recent

Thurlow Weeds sails for Europe on important service for the government next week. A private correspondent from London states that Mr. Shillel has arrived in that city, and already had several interviews with Mr. Mason for the purpose of deciding what was the best step to take to hasten the recognition of the southern confederacy, which seems to have been of late an object of indifference to the English public. It is said the two rebels have agreed to address a note to all the European cabinets, demanding a recognition of the southern confederacy, not in the name of an abstract principle of right, not in virtue of its malignities in maintaining its independence, but in the name of their legally asserted right, of the rights upon which foreign nations have acted towards countries situated as the south at the present time.

Additional New Orleans News.—Among the wounded is Lieut. Col. Keith, 21st Ind. Gen. Butler issued a general order announcing in eloquent language the death of Gen. Williams, and also a congratulatory order to the troops on their successful engagement, in which he says the enemy lost three brigades in killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and many colonels and field officers; he has over 1000 killed and wounded. You have captured three pieces of artillery, six caissons, two stand of colors, and a large number of prisoners.

A letter from Baton Rouge states that the fight between the Essex and Arkansas was a fair stand up fight. Porterley three hundred yards distant pouring solid 3-inch shot into the Arkansas, till a breach was made, when an incendiary shell exploded. The rebel crew left her and soon exploded. The funeral of General Williams took place at New Orleans on the 8th, and was very impressive. Probably the Gen. Lovell reported killed is Col. Lovell, and not Major General Mansfield Lovell, who is understood to be at Richmond. A letter from a surgeon reports that he saw 83 dead rebels in one small corn-field at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, of the 30th Massachusetts, absent from a sick bed, joined his company in the thickest of the light and with his own hands saved a field-piece about to be taken.

The rebel wounded state that Gen. Ruggles was killed. A rebel stated their loss at 800. Nims' battery saved the day when two-thirds of its members were on the sick list. The secessionists in Baton Rouge fired on our dead and wounded as they were being brought in consequently their houses were pulled down. Breckinridge, in the morning of the fight made a speech promising his men to have a hand playing in the state house at 9 a. m.

The Union troops evacuated Harrison's Landing, this morning, about 8 o'clock, and about the same time Gen. McClellan's advance arrived at Williamsburg. The public property was all removed in safety, and all is quiet.

Archbishop Hughes delivered a most patriotic sermon, yesterday, in St. Patrick's cathedral. After reciting his course of action in Europe, he called upon the whole north to come out in its strength for volunteering to continue and for a draft to be made. He said 300,000 were not enough—call out three hundred thousand more. The people should insist upon being drafted, and so bring this unnatural strife to a close by strength of might alone.

The Anglo Saxon from Liverpool, via Londonderry 6th, passed here for Quebec, this morning, by which we have dispatches of the 8th inst. Breadstuffs quiet and ready.

Bridges on the Kentucky & Edgefield railroad, were burned, to-day, by the rebels, over the Red river track; reported torn up this side of Tullahoma. Two federal couriers were captured by guerrillas, and their dispatches and papers were taken from them and they were then released. They report a large force under Strane, north of Murfreesboro.

Flour inactive. Wheat \$1 for No. 1, 97 for No. 2, and fair demand. Receipts 7,000 bushels and 20,000 bushels wheat. Shipments 11,000 bushels flour and 38,000 bushels wheat. Freights lower, nominally 5c; nothing doing.

Flour quiet, without decided change. Wheat do.

Fellow Citizens:—Wisconsin is called upon to furnish its thousands of additional troops for the war. Our brave men are responding to this call with alacrity, and soon our neighbors and friends will be in the camp—some of them on the battle-field and others in the hospital. Some will never return alive, and will have no christian friends to minister consolation in the dying hour. All will be surrounded by demoralizing influences, and will need help to resist temptation. While we provide for their food and comfort, we must remember that they have intellectual and moral wants to be supplied, and that they need spiritual as well as temporal food. The object of this article is to call attention to the importance of supplying them with the Scriptures. Great good has already resulted from furnishing the 600,000 men who volunteered under previous calls; and many cheering incidents connected therewith have come to our knowledge.

Let us therefore respectfully request that the relatives of the present volunteers will procure Bibles or Testaments and place them in their pockets or knapsacks before they leave their homes. This is altogether the best method of supply, as they will be more highly prized and diligently read than if received from any other source.

2d. We request that our local agents procure Testaments from the branch depositaries and place them in the hands of any who may not be supplied by their friends.

3d. Will officers of township societies give attention to this matter, and supply any who have not been furnished by their relatives or by the local agents?

4th. As those from each county will usually rendezvous for the county seat before leaving for the camps of instruction, will the officers of county societies call committee meetings and appoint one or more of their number to visit the companies and furnish such as have not been supplied by the persons above appealed to. The names of those receiving the books, with the names of persons or societies presenting them, should be written in them.

5th. Will christian ministers please call the attention of their congregations both to the importance of these distributions and the need of contributions to pay for the books thus used, and take collections or subscriptions to defray the expense.

6th. Will the friends of the bible and of our soldiers all over the state send in their individual and extra contributions to this object without waiting to be called on. The money may be paid to the treasurers of the township or county societies, or their agents, or sent to the general agent at Waukegan, Wis.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press. You would have been amazed had you been in our city this morning, to have seen the cowardly Yankees snubbed—those who run away from your country to escape the conflict—Irish, Dutch, and Americans. About fifty years ago a country, owned by a British subject. They applied for work, and the proprietor gave them a withering rebuke. He asked them if they were from the other side; they said "Yes." "Why did you leave?" "Because we did not want to be drafted." "Have you not enjoyed all the benefits and all the privileges of citizens?" "Yes." "Well, I will tell you what I think of you. I consider you worse than thieves, and a mean, contemptible pack of knaves, and unfit for an honest man to trust. I should be afraid, if I should employ you, that you would steal. And now, boys, (turning to his own hands,) I will give you fifty dollars to rotten egg all the traitors to their own government that ever came here again." The men hurried, and the traitors skedaddled. It was rich and rare in this, our secessh city. I only wished we had a few more such intelligent British subjects as the proprietor of that foundry.

To all who wish to go out on the great excursion to Chicago, which occurs Tuesday morning, August 19th at 7 o'clock—he on hand promptly at the time so as not to be left behind. There will be more pleasure, more riding, better company, and a more extensive time generally, for less money than by any other route, or on any other occasion past, present or future.

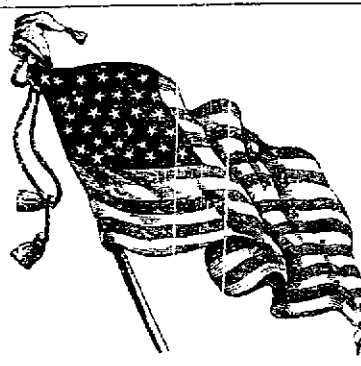
There is no limit to the number of tickets to be sold, as was at first supposed, but all who wish to go will be amply accommodated. Newspapers, fruit, &c., with plenty of ice water to moisten the dry paragraphs, also a smoking car for the accommodation of gentlemen will be provided. Tickets for the trip one dollar.

The following are the enlistments from the city up to the hour of going to press: E. G. Harlow, Orrin Hubbard (is Charles), Daniel Skelly, Thomas Croft, Wheeler S. Bowen, L. D. Latour, A. D. Griawold, Alonzo Kibbie, Marcus Amaden (is Blank), H. A. Robertson, S. G. Sisson, Owen E. Newton, James Croft, James Phelps.

Besides the above, there are nine enlistments from the county. It is the design of the recruiting officer to enlist only from the city, but after to-night all able-bodied men will be received.

Keep a list of your hopes, and let the hope of glory be the foremost.





Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

## REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention will be held in the city of Watertown, in Wisconsin, September 24th, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to Congress from the Second Congressional District. All persons desiring to vote, without regard to past political differences, who, in this hour of national trial and peril, will sustain the state and federal administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, until rebellion is crushed, traitors punished, the integrity of the Union preserved, and the supremacy of the constitution and laws enforced and respected throughout every state and territory included within the national boundaries, are invited to unite with the republicans in electing delegates to this convention.

Each Assembly and Senatorial district will be entitled to two delegates in said convention.

B. F. HOPKINS, W. M. GRIFFIN, LUTHER A. COLE, J. H. GILES, S. J. TODD, J. M. BURGESS.

Dated August 6, 1862.

Col. Corcoran Released.

The news of the release of the brave Col. Corcoran from imprisonment by the rebels, and his arrival in Washington, will be hailed with pleasure by the whole country.

Now is the Time.

The time for enlistments has been extended to and including next Friday. Let it not be said that Rock county is behind other counties in the state in patriotic efforts. We must not allow a draft in this county. It would be discreditable to us, and every nerve should be strained to avoid that. High bounties have been offered in this city and in some of the towns as an inducement. This is well, while all the other influences which can be used should be put in operation.

We would especially caution the public against premature rumors that the county or town quotas are full. Get the men. There is no danger of obtaining too many, while there is danger that we shall not have enough.

Now is the time to enlist, before the bounties are withdrawn. Those who intend to enter the army may wait too long, if they delay a single hour, and then lose the liberal bounty. The quota may be full at any time, therefore, we repeat now is the time.

From Col. Barstow's Command.

We learn by private letters from Fort Scott that the recent affair, in which Col. Barstow and about one hundred of his men were engaged, in that vicinity, occurred in consequence of a reconnaissance made into the enemy's lines, from Fort Scott. The party was surprised and dispersed after a short contest. The surgeon and five or six privates were taken prisoners, and the baggage of the command captured. The men, except those taken prisoners, have returned to Fort Scott. A revolver was picked up by Frank Barstow (son of the Colonel) on which was engraved the name of Colonel Allen, of the 16th Wisconsin volunteers. It was lost at the battle of Shiloh. It is rather a singular circumstance that it should be recovered in this manner, so far from the field where it was lost.

The health of the troops at Fort Scott is not good. Fevers and scurvy have appeared to some extent—the latter for the want of vegetable food.

Another Change of Base.

From the correspondence of the New York Times, it appears that Gen. McClellan has been engaged for nearly two weeks in withdrawing his army from Harrison's Landing. The main body moved down by land to Yorktown, while the other portion went on board transports. The destination of this army is supposed to be the Rappahannock river, to co-operate with Pope's army.

This may be regarded as an acknowledgment of the failure of the Peninsula campaign. Who can estimate the loss of life and property occasioned by it? And yet those in civil life who objected to it upon ideas of common sense, were told that they knew nothing about war, and had no right to criticize military movements.

Notwithstanding the stupendous blunder committed by Gen. McClellan, we insist that he has been treated with the utmost fairness and lenity by those who did not believe in his strategy. But just imagine what an uproar there would have been if any republican general had so utterly failed in such an undertaking!

Now that the army is moving to a point where it can be of some use, we hope the errors of the past will teach the commanding general wisdom, and give him new military ideas, which do not depend so much upon a "base," "getting ready," and, above all, we hope he has left his "spades" to fall into the hands of the enemy.

A MISTAKE.—It was rumored through the city, this morning, that Janesville had raised her full quota of volunteers. We are assured that this is incorrect, and that from forty to fifty more men are wanted.

KEEP A LIST.—Keep a list of your friends and a list of the gifts you get; and let Christ, who is the unspeakable gift, be first. Keep a list of your joys, and let the joy of prosaical and full of glory be first.

## A Distinguished Convert.

Rev. Geo. W. Dunmore, late Chaplain of the First Wisconsin Cavalry.

A dispatch from Major Pomeroy of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, confirms the sad intelligence of the death of Rev. Geo. W. Dunmore, late chaplain of that regiment.

The death of this man deserves more than a passing notice. He was killed in the late battle, fought on the morning of the 3d of August, 1862, between a detachment of Col. Daniels' 1st Wisconsin Cavalry and six hundred Texas rebels under one Col. Parsons. It is said by an eye witness of the battle, that Mr. Dunmore "fell heroically fighting"; and by another that "he fell dead where he stood, fighting splendidly."

Rev. Geo. W. Dunmore was born in the month of October, 1821, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. By his own industry and energy he acquired the means with which he educated himself and graduated at the University of New York, and then studied for the ministry and completed his course at the Theological Seminary in Bangor, Maine. In early boyhood he became a devoted christian, and united with the church at Elmira, New York. At almost the beginning of his christian life he conceived an intense desire to educate himself for the ministry, and to become a missionary in the church of Christ. With that view he labored and cultivated those christian virtues which in after life gave him such an influence in the missionary field, and which made him such a shining example in the cause of christianity. Having qualified himself, early in the month of December, 1849, he embarked from the shores of America for his life-long desires, the missionary fields of Turkey in Asia or Asiatic Turkey, where he arrived safely after a pleasant voyage. He at once entered upon the field of his new duties, under the patronage of the A. B. C. F. M., and it was here that he became acquainted with, and an intimate friend of the late venerable and patriarchal Dr. Dwight, who was recently killed by a railroad accident near Bennington, Vt. He remained in the discharge of his duties in this field for nearly twelve years, without once leaving his labor, always faithful, always devoted to his grand mission, constantly meeting opposition from the fierce and barbarous tribes that inhabit the wild and mountainous districts of that country, his life frequently threatened and often in jeopardy, yet always accomplishing his holy work by his winning and agreeable personal intercourse, his noble christian character, and by placing his reliance and trust in his divine Master. Mr. Dunmore and Dr. Dwight frequently traveled together in Asiatic Turkey in the fulfillment of their missionary labor, and many were the hair-breadth escapes which they experienced from the wild Kurds of that country. While Mr. Dunmore was in Turkey, he worked with an unceasing energy, the cause of Christ was firmly established and widely extended, the christian field greatly enlarged, hundreds of converts added to the church, and an impulse given to christianity which has left and will leave its enduring monuments for all time. Mr. Dunmore became one of the most successful missionaries, and was highly respected and deeply beloved by all his christian associates.

At length, in November, 1861, an invalid wife, and the troubles of our country, brought him once more, after an absence of nearly twelve years, to the shores of his native land. He spent the greater part of the past winter with his relatives and friends in Janesville, Wisconsin. Believing that slavery was the cause of all our troubles, and deeply sympathizing with our government against the present rebellion, he was anxious to enter the service of our country, and with but a short acquaintance with the officers of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, he, by his pleasing manners and pure christian character, was all but unanimously elected their chaplain, and entered the service in the month of March last, and from the hand of the lamented Gov. Harvey, who proved to him to be a friend, he received his commission in the city of St. Louis. Since that time his history has been a part of that of his regiment, and consequently a part of the history of our country. Reports from that regiment tell us that Mr. Dunmore labored day and night in the energetic and faithful discharge of his duties, so much so, that his health had begun to fail him. The sick found in him a sympathetic and watchful friend, the savior of a spiritual adviser, and the christian a prudent and fraternal companion. We never knew a man who had a more unselfish nature, a more benevolent heart, or who blended in himself so sweetly the beauties of a christian character. He was an accomplished scholar, and a christian gentleman. How inscrutable are the ways of Providence that Mr. Dunmore, having endured everything in a foreign land but death, should have been taken so suddenly from a service which gave promise of so glorious a future. We have no doubt, that for many a long month to come, as the brave and gallant men of the First Wisconsin Cavalry think of the disinterested benevolence, the christian heart, the genial disposition and the pleasant smile of their late lamented chaplain, tears will silently trickle down their bronzed cheeks in memory of that noble and gifted man, and we doubt not, that in the hour of battle, when the iron hail comes thick and fast, when the shot and shell come screaming and crashing, when the cannon's drifting smoke shall come blinding with thickness, their arms will be nerved to fiercer and more desperate conflicts, and higher deeds of heroism, as they think of the exalted and sublime christian courage of that man, George W. Dunmore, who retreated not nor yielded to the rebel foe, and who, when the fatal bullet came on that holy Sabbath morning, "fell dead where he stood, heroically fighting." Well may it be said of him: "He has fought a good fight, he has finished his course, he has kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for him a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give him at that day."

It is a rare instance of virtue to despise,

## A Distinguished Convert.

At a war meeting at Quincy, on Friday last, Col. W. H. Richardson is thus reported by the Quincy Whig:

"Col. Richardson followed, and made what was, for him, a decidedly sensible speech. He candidly avowed what will surprise and amaze those who read the Liberator and Eagle and its stripe, that he was done with all compromises. He had been for compromises in opposition to the wishes of many of his hearers, until the last chance for peace through such means was gone. The question must now be settled by war—energetic, terrible, bloody and awful war. There was no compromise but at the cannon's thundering mouth and the bayonet's glittering point. He would save the Union at any hazard. He would save it for its glorious memories; but if any listener would heed him from patriotic motives, he appealed to his pecuniary interests. What would our property be worth with our nation dismembered? The simple loss of the navigation of the Mississippi should alone impel us to war. He dwelt at some length at this point, and very successfully. As to negroes, he thought them not worth much as soldiers—all history showed that disciplined white soldiers could whip negroes, one white to three blacks, any day—but he would employ them for any purpose for which they could be made available, and when the war was over dismiss them to look out for themselves, the same as we do our employees."

When the "fanatical abolitionists" can point to such results of their labors in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, they can well afford to leave their cause to the judgment of the country.

## Instructions for Enrollment.

The following order has been received by the sheriff of this county:

(General Order, No. 18.)

(HARRISON COUNTY, Wis., August 16, 1862.)

Adjutant General's Office, Madison, Aug. 8, 1862.

The Governor having received instructions from the President of the United States, by virtue of an act of congress, to proceed forthwith to obtain a correct enrollment of the persons liable to military duty in the state, the following order is hereby made public, to that end:

I. It is made the duty of the sheriffs in the several counties in the state to secure such enrollment. They will be authorized to appoint deputies in each town or ward to assist, and may, in their discretion, appoint assessors in each town or ward, or such deputies. They will proceed immediately to prepare lists of all able-bodied men, residents of the county, between eighteen and forty-five years of age. Blanks and specific instructions will be immediately forwarded to the sheriff of each county for such purpose.

II. When completed, the sheriffs shall cause the enrolled list to be kept for examination for three days at some public place in each town or ward. The Governor directs the attention of all loyal citizens to the necessity of having their names correctly and impartially, and inviting them to examine the rolls in the several towns, in order that persons who may have avoided enrollment, or been overlooked, may be added to the roll, the names of whom shall be added by the sheriff.

III. The several sheriffs are directed to proceed as rapidly as possible in the discharge of the duties required, and will, on the completion of the roll in any town or ward, cause a copy to be made, to be retained by them, and the original to be forwarded by mail to the Adjutant General's office. The rolls for the whole state must be filed in that office by the first of September at farthest, and to this end all diligence is charged upon the several officers.

IV. Resident sheriffs will perform the duties in all counties attached to their own for judicial purposes.

V. The persons charged with the execution of the duties under this order will receive reasonable compensation from the United States.

By order of the Governor and command-in-chief.

Adj. Gen. GAYLORD.

N. B.—The roll for each town and ward in this county must be returned to me as soon as the 26th instant.

S. J. M. PUTNAM,

Sheriff of Rock County.

Dated Aug. 16, 1862.

CHARACTERISTIC.—Under the head of "rebel treachery," the Philadelphia Press correspondent on James river, asserts that the confederate government has determined to retain some of our officers, and this after Gen. Thomas had confidingly liberated some of their officers who were prisoners in our hands.

INDIANA.—A dispatch from Indianapolis dated the 13th says: "Reports from the various congressional districts to the Adjutant general, show that there are 24,000 men now recruited and in camp in that state. It will reach 30,000 by Saturday.—There are two full regiments at South Bend, and one company of the third now in camp. The excitement still continues in all parts of the state."

GEN. PRENTISS.—The Richmond Examiner says: "Gen. Prentiss and other yankee officers, who had been in Atlanta for some time, have been sent to Madison, Georgia, for safe keeping."

Three hundred men have volunteered in union regiments in Memphis.

It is said that as far as can be ascertained 200 lives were lost by the burning of the Golden Gate.

Eighty-eight printers have enlisted in Albany, under the new call.

HETTER'S ORGANOGRAPHY HUGHES.—Archbishops Hughes and Purcell, Bishops Wood (of Philadelphia) and McClosky (of Albany), and Rev. Father McInerney, Secretary to Archbishop Hughes, were among the passengers who arrived on Wednesday at New York in the Scotia, from Europe, where they have been, with numerous other bishops, to attend the canonization of the Japanese martyrs at Rome. Six nuns, from a convent in England, also came in charge of Bishop Wood.

In the board of aldermen of New York, on Wednesday, the ordinance appropriating \$1,000,000 for the harbor defenses of that city, was adopted by a vote of 9 to 3. The report of the committee on national affairs, in regard to appropriating \$10,000 to each militia regiment that will organize for the war, was also adopted.

The Chicago Journal says, the total number of recruits in Chicago actually enrolled and sworn into the service under the late call, foots up 3,700. Of these, probably not more than 2,000 are citizens of Cook county.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Important Order from the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 6 p. m. 1862.

Ordered, first, That after the 15th day of this month, bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, but only to volunteers for regiments now in the field, and volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing but not full.

Second, Volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing will be received and paid the bounty and advance to the 22d day of this month, and if not completed by that time the incomplete regiments will be consolidated and superfluous officers mustered out.

Third, Volunteers to fill up the old regiments will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the first day of September.

Fourth, The draft for 300,000 militia called for by the President, will be made on Monday, the 4th day of September, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., and continue from day to day between the same hours until completed.

Fifth, If the old regiments should not be filled up by volunteers before the first day of September, a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency.

Sixth, The draft of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officers now in the field, in the regular or volunteer service, will, under any circumstances, be detailed to accept a new command.

By order of the President,

E. M. STANTON, Sec. War.

NEW YORK, August 16.

A special to the New York Evening Post says: General McClellan returned from Richmond with different ideas of the war. He says our motto should be, "Instant subjugation of the rebels, or their extermination." The General was at the war department today.

CULPEPPER, VA., Aug. 17.

Col. Fifield went yesterday, with a construction train as far as Rapidan Station, but finding a stick of dynamite had exploded, he was within gun shot of the river on the other side, he was thought inexpedient to begin repairs of the bridge until Pope's forces now on the march, should reach the river, to cover the workmen. Col. F. found near the road, a lot of food stored for confederate use, which he seized.

Contrabands from Gordonsville report the continuous arrival of troops from Richmond.

We now occupy the line of the Rapidan, from Hacoomboro on the east of Cove's landing on the left, with pickets and scouting parties back these points.

Gen. Sigel, who occupies the advance near the Rapidan, reports this morning, that the enemy made a feint or attempt to cross the river, but he drove them back.

CULPEPPER, Aug. 16.

There was a general advance towards the Rapidan today. If the enemy intend to displace the possession of Orange, they will endeavor to drive us back—nothing has been heard from them so far.

WASHINGTON, August 17.

The commissioner of internal revenues has prepared a form of book to be kept by distillers and brewers which will be furnished to parties on application.

Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox, Lieut. Col. Bowman, and Major Vatsy, arrived this morning, accompanied by Adjutant General Thomas.

Col. Corcoran, in response to a call, expressed his ardent wish that this wicked rebellion should be speedily crushed. He was ready to take any position to serve his country. At another time he would take an opportunity to say a few words to his fellow citizens. Mr. Alfred Ely has been selected to make the formal speech, and the old 69th are ordered to Washington to be present at the reception.

The navy department has received particulars of the capture of the steamer Columbia by the Santiago de Cuba, seventy-five miles from Abaco. She left Nassau the day previous under British colors, but with no register, loaded with munitions of war. She is a new fast iron propeller, probably intended for a confederate gunboat. She had aboard Charleston, Savannah, and Bahama pilots.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 16, via Cairo, 17th.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—There is nothing new from Helena or below. Transports are plying regularly, showing no interruption of navigation by the rebels. Reports from White river say that Gen. Hovey's division had a fight on White river on Monday last. The federal force consisted of six regiments of infantry, and the rebel force of eight regiments of cavalry, and part of Hindman's brigade, late from Little Rock. The battle raged fiercely for some time with destructive effect on both sides. Gen. Lew. Wallace's Zouaves lost seven killed. Many were also killed in other commands. Number not known. The battle resulted in the defeat and rout of Hindman, and the capture of 700 of the enemy. The affair occurred near Clarendon, Arkansas.

Gen. Read, of the ram Arkansas, has furnished the Jackson Mississippi with the following particulars of the destruction of that craft: The Arkansas left Vicksburg on Sunday morning last, at 2 o'clock, for Baton Rouge. When fifteen miles this side of that place, her starboard engine broke down. Repairs were immediately commenced. At 4 o'clock Gen. Beauregard opened upon the town. The Arkansas steamed five miles below Baton Rouge where she ceased for action. At this point the starboard engine again gave out and she drifted ashore on the Arkansas side, in sight of Baton Rouge. The crew were engaged all night in repairing, but on Monday morning at 8 o'clock the look-out reported the federal fleet coming up. The Arkansas was moved head down stream, ready for action. At 9 o'clock the gunboat Essex came up and opened fire. The Arkansas' engineer reported the engine ready—steam was put on and she started down the river and went 300 yards in the direction of the Essex, when her larboard engine suddenly stopped. The Essex at that time was pouring a hot fire into her. The Arkansas opened also, but only her stern gun. When the Essex was within 400 yards of the Arkansas, the latter's crew were ordered to abandon ship. The Arkansas was ordered to fire upon the deserted Essex, but deserting her the torch was applied, which soon communicated with the magazine, and she exploded. Lieut. Stephens was in command of the ram, and but for the misfortune to her engines, which were built in Memphis, the Yankees would have been driven from New Orleans in a few days.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

Special to Tribune.—Col. Corcoran says Gen. Prince, taken prisoner in the recent

battle beyond Culpepper, is put in prison over a dead house, and all the other officers captured from Pope's command are shamefully and tyrannically treated. It is rumored that Corcoran will be made a Brigadier to-morrow.

Thurlow Weeds sails for Europe on important service for the government next week. A private correspondent from London states that Mr. Shidell has arrived in that city, and already had several interviews with Mr. Mason for the purpose of deciding what was the best step to take to hasten the solution of the southern confederacy, which seems to have been the object of indifference to the English public. It is said the two rebels have agreed to address a note to all the European cabinets, demanding a recognition of the southern confederacy, not in the name of an abstract principle of right, not in virtue of its manifestly in maintaining its independence, but in the name of their legally asserted right, of the rights upon which foreign nations have acted towards countries situated as the south at the present time.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15.

Additional News From Arkansas.—Among the wounded is Lieut. Col. Keith, 21st Ind. Gen. Butler issued a general order announcing in eloquent language the death of Gen. Williams, and also a congratulatory order to the troops on their successful engagement, in which he says the enemy lost three brigades in killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and many colonels and field officers; he has over 1000 killed and wounded. You have captured three pieces of artillery, six caissons, two stand of colors, and a large number of prisoners.

Letter from Baton Rouge states that the fight between the Essex and Arkansas was a fair stand up fight. Porterley took three hundred yards distant upon solid ground shot into the Arkansas, till a breach was made, when an incendiary shell was exploded in the breach, setting her on fire. The rebel crew left her and soon exploded. The funeral of General Williams took place at New Orleans on the 5th, and was very impressive. Probably the Gen. Lovell reported killed is Col. Lovell, and not Major General Mansfield Lovell, who is understood to be at Richmond. A letter from a surgeon reports that he saw 83 dead rebels in one small corn field at Massena, Louisiana, and that he found the bodies of the rebels in the thickest of the light and with his own hands saved a field-piece about to be taken. The rebel wounded state that Gen. Bridges was killed. A rebel stated their loss at 800. Nims' battery saved the day when two-thirds of its members were on the sick list. The secessionists in Baton Rouge fired on our dead and wounded as they were being brought in; consequently their houses were pulled down. Breckinridge, in the morning of the fight made a speech promising his men to have a hand playing in the state house at 9 a. m.

THE UNION TROOPS EVACUATED HARRISON'S LANDING, this morning, about 8 o'clock, and about the same hour Gen. McClellan's advance arrived at Williamsburg. The public property was all removed in safety, and all is quiet.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

Archbishop Hughes delivered a most patriotic sermon, yesterday, in St. Patrick's cathedral. After reciting his course of action in Europe, he called upon the whole north to come out in its strength for volunteering to continue and for a draft to be made. He said 300,000 were not enough to call out three hundred thousand more. The people should not stop upon being drafted, and so bring this unnatural strife to a close by strength of might alone.

FARTHER POINT, August 18.

The Anglo Saxon from Liverpool, via London, arrived here for Quebec, this morning, by which we have dispatches of the 8th inst. Breakfasts quiet and steady.

NASHVILLE, August 17.

Bridges on the Kentucky & Edgely railroad, were burned, to-day, by the rebels, over the Red river track: reported torn up this side of Tullahoma. Two federal couriers were captured by guerrillas, south of this city, last night, and their dispatches and papers were taken from them and they were then released. They report a large force under Strans, north of Murfreesboro.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18.

Flour inactive. Wheat, \$1 for No. 1, 97 for No. 2, and fair demand. Receipts 7,900 bushels flour and 20,000 bushels wheat. Shipments 11,000 bushels flour and 38,000 bushels wheat. Freights lower, nominally 6c; no thing doing.

NEW YORK, August 18.

Flour quiet, without decided change. Wheat do.

For the Daily Janesville Gazette.

Bibles for the Army.

Kellon Citizens.—Wisconsin is called upon to furnish its thousands of additional troops for the war. Our brave men are responding to this call with alacrity, and soon our neighbors and friends will be in the camp—some of them on the battle-field and others in the hospital. Some will never return alive, and will have no christian friends to minister consolation in the dying hour. All will be surrounded by demoralizing influences, and will need help to resist them. While we provide for their bodily comfort, we must remember that they have intellectual and moral wants to be supplied, and that they need spiritual as well as temporal food. The object of this article is to call attention to the importance of supplying them with the scriptures. Great good has already resulted from furnishing the 600,000 men who volunteered under previous calls; and many cheering incidents connected therewith have come to our knowledge.

1st. We therefore respectfully request that the relatives of the present volunteers will procure Bibles or Testaments and place them in the hands of the volunteers before they leave their homes. This is the best method of supply, as they will be more highly prized and diligently read than if received from any other source.

2d. We request that our local agents procure Testaments from the branch depositories and place them in the hands of any who may not be supplied by their friends.

3d. Will officers of township societies give attention to this matter, and supply any who have not been furnished by their relatives or by the local agents?

4th. As those from each county will usually rendezvous at the county seat before leaving for the camps of instruction, will the officers of county societies call committee meetings and appoint one or more of their number to visit the companies and furnish such as have not been supplied by the persons above appealed to. The names of those receiving the books, with the names of persons or societies presenting them, should be written in them.

5th. Will christian ministers please call the attention of their congregations both to the importance of these distributions and the need of contributions to pay for the books thus used, and take collections or subscriptions to defray the expense.

6th. Will the friends of the bible and of our soldiers all over the state send in their individual and extra contributions to this object without waiting to be called on. The money may be paid to the treasurers of the township or county societies, or their agents, or remitted to the general agent at Waukesha, Wis.

Any one can see the need of these contributions. Some \$70,000 has already been expended in supplying our army and navy, and prisoners from the south, with the scriptures, and the effort will not be completed until the war ends. While we have this extra work to perform in addition to supplying destitute families with bibles, and children with testaments in our own and foreign lands, the number of those who sustain the bible cause is greatly diminished by the same cause which has increased the work. Thousands of the former members and many of the officers of our bible societies are now in the army, and their relations of course changed from that of patron to beneficiaries. Hence the need, more than at home to have more to do than before, and should be willing to make extra exertions and great sacrifices in such a time as this.

D. MCGEE BARDWELL,

Gen. Agt. A. B. S. for Wis.

Reception of the Poltroons in Canada.

LONDON, C. W., Aug. 9, 1862.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

You would have been amused had you been in our city this morning, to have seen the cowardly Yankees snubbed—those who run away from your country to escape the draft—Irish, Dutch, and Yankees. About fifty came to a foundry, owned by a British subject. They applied for work, and the proprietor gave them a withering rebuke. He asked them if they were from the other side; they said "Yes." "Why did you leave?" "Because we did not want to be drafted." "Have you not enjoyed all the benefits and all the privileges of citizens?" "Yes." "Well, I will tell you what I think of you. I consider you worse than thieves, and a mean, contemptible pack of knaves, and unfit for an honest man to trust. I should be afraid, if I should employ you, that you would steal. And now, boys, (turning to his own hands,) I will give you fifty dollars to rotten egg all the traitors to your own government that ever come here again." He asked them if they were from the other side; they said "Yes." "Why did you leave?" "Because we did not want to be drafted." "Have you not enjoyed all the benefits and all the privileges of citizens?" "Yes." "Well, I will tell you what I think of you. I consider you worse than thieves, and a mean, contemptible pack of knaves, and unfit for an honest man to trust. I should be afraid, if I should employ you, that you would steal. And now, boys, (turning to his own hands,) I will give you fifty dollars to rotten egg all the traitors to your own government that ever come here again." He asked them if they were from the other side; they said "Yes." "Why did you leave?" "Because we did not want to be drafted." "Have you not enjoyed all the benefits and all the privileges of citizens?" "Yes." "Well, I will tell you what I think of you. I consider you worse than thieves, and a mean, contemptible pack of knaves, and unfit for an honest man to trust. I should be afraid, if I should employ you, that you would steal. And now, boys, (turning to his own hands,) I will give you fifty dollars to rotten egg all the traitors to your own government that ever come here again." He asked them if they were from the other side; they said "Yes." "Why did you leave?" "Because we did not want to be drafted." "Have you not enjoyed all the benefits and all the privileges of citizens?" "Yes." "Well, I will tell you what I think of you. I consider you worse than thieves, and a mean, contemptible pack of knaves, and unfit for an honest man to trust. I should be afraid, if I should employ you, that you would steal. And now, boys, (turning to his own hands,) I will give you fifty dollars to rotten egg all the traitors to your own government that ever come here again." He asked them if they were from the other side; they said "Yes." "Why did you leave?" "Because we did not want to be drafted." "Have you not enjoyed all the benefits and all the privileges of citizens?" "Yes." "Well, I will tell











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